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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 13 October 2005 has been entered.

Claims and Claim Objections

1. Claims 1 is amended. Claim 29 is canceled by Applicant, although it is not correctly identified as canceled in the current claim listing; correction is required.

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: The limitations as to "the height difference ... **makes** the dispensed liquid crystal move ..." is not enabled and not even plausible. For examination purposes examiner will consider the limitation to be - - the height difference ... **allows** the dispensed liquid crystal **to** move ... - -.

Appropriate correction is required.

Specification

2. Amendment to the Specification is accepted by examiner. Objection to the specification is withdrawn. Examiner will not consider this amendment to entail new matter, since the subject matter was well known in the art at the time the claimed invention was made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh et al (Oh) USPAT 6,130,729 in view of Liu et al (Liu) USPAT 6,573,965 B1 and further in view of Von Gutfeld et al (Von Gutfeld) USPAT 6,055,035.

As to claims 1 and 7 Ohe discloses (Abstract and entire patent) a method of forming a liquid crystal display device comprising: forming an L-shaped thin film transistor (Figure 3A, col. 6, lines 32-37) and a pixel electrode, 39, on a first substrate.

FIG. 3A

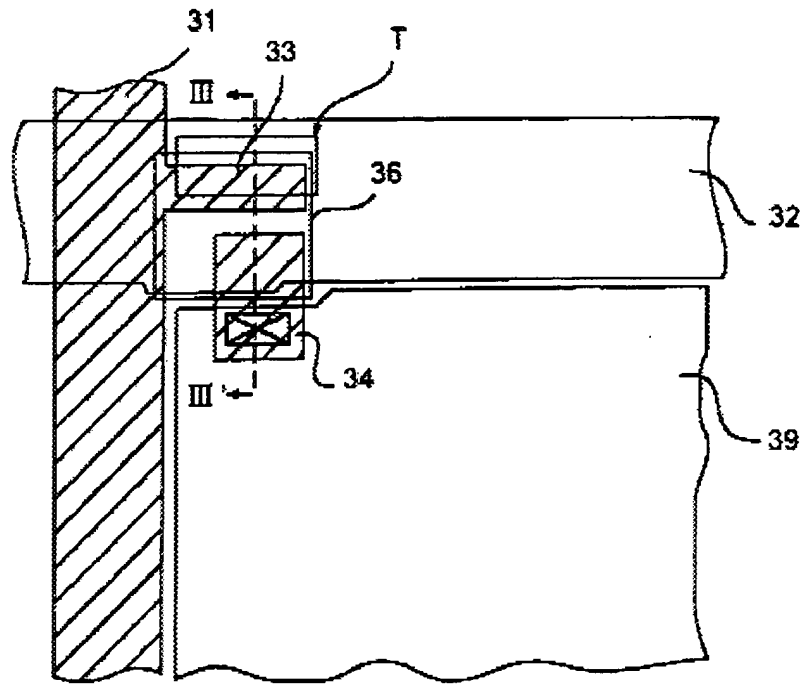
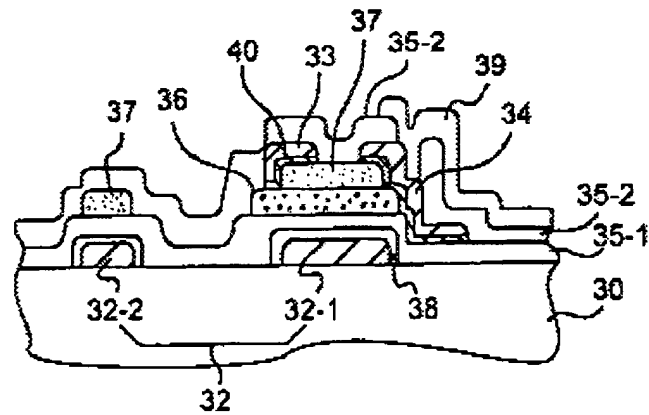


FIG. 3B



Ohe does not explicitly disclose forming a dielectric frame having a first height and a sealant having a second height on a second substrate, the first height of the dielectric frame being different from the second height of the sealant; dispensing liquid crystal on the first substrate; and attaching the first and second substrates to each other.

Liu teaches (Abstract and entire patent) forming bumps, 311 and 409 (Applicant's dielectric frame) on both substrates (Figure 5, col. 5, lines 45-57, and col. 5, lines 35-44) having a first height and a sealant having a second height (not shown) such that the sealant is taller than the dielectric frame as is evidenced by the gap between the dielectric frames and the opposed substrate (Figure 5) to comprise a multi-domain display with wide viewing angle (col. 2, lines 36-46).

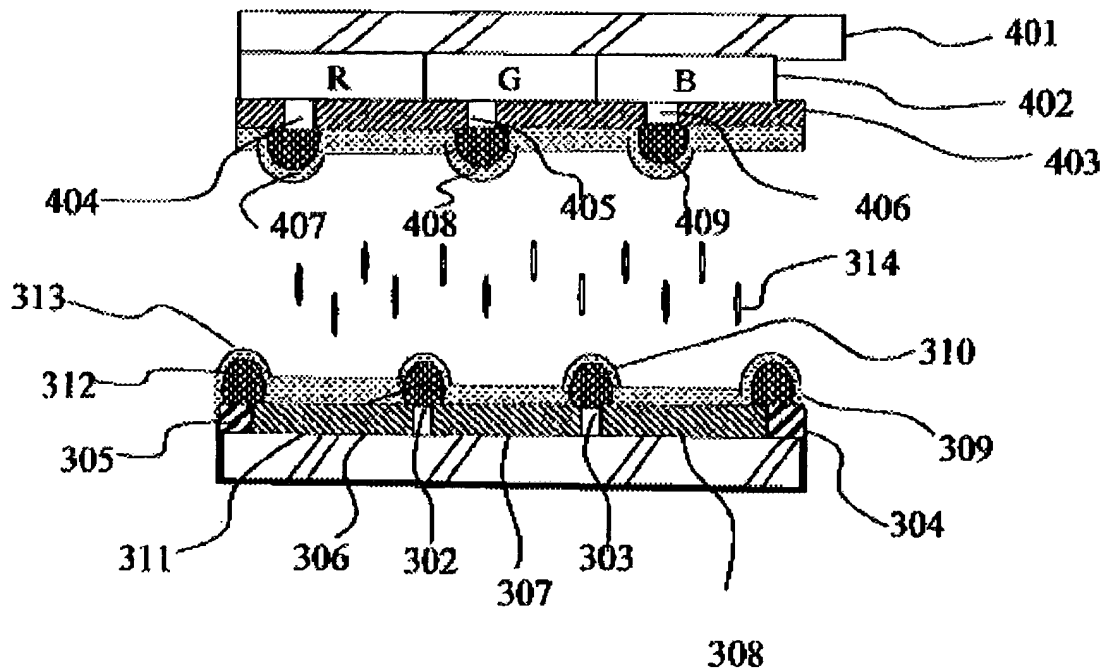


FIG. 5

Von Gutfeld teaches uniformly dispensing liquid crystal on discrete areas (pixel areas and non-pixel/non-display areas) of the first substrate (Abstract and entire patent); and attaching the first and second substrates to each other to provide a simplified and more efficient method for filling an unassembled LCD panel that is less costly (col. 2, lines 25-34).

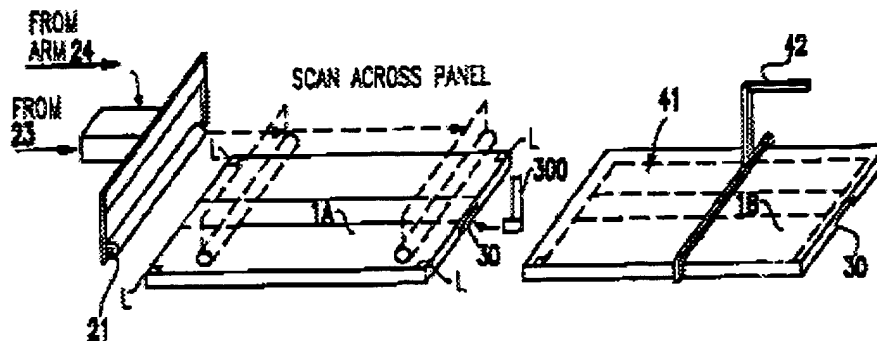


FIG.3

FIG.4

Liu is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add a dielectric frame on both substrates having a first height and a sealant having a second height such that the sealant is taller than the dielectric frame to comprise a multi-domain display with wide viewing angle.

Von Gutfeld is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to dispense liquid crystal on the first substrate; and attach the first and second substrates to each other to provide a simplified and more efficient method for filling an unassembled LCD panel that is less costly.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Oh with the dielectric frame on both substrates having a first height and a sealant having a second height such that the sealant is taller than the dielectric frame of Liu to comprise a multi-domain display with wide viewing angle and to dispense liquid crystal on the first

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substrate; and attach the first and second substrates to each other per Von Gutfeld to provide a simplified and more efficient method for filling an unassembled LCD panel that is less costly.

Please note that limitations of: wherein the dispensed liquid crystal moves and is uniformly distributed on the first substrate are considered met by any known LCD method of manufacture, since the liquid crystal is liquid and it does ultimately move to become a uniform layer between to substantially parallel substrates. Please also note that Applicant's specification does not support the step of movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates. Examiner considered specification [0052] and [0056], but must rely on ordinary skill in the art to glean movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates.

Similarly, and after careful consideration, examiner considers newly added limitations "wherein the height difference between the sealant structure and dielectric frame allows [Applicant's makes] the dispensed liquid crystal to move and uniformly distributed on the first substrate" are met by any known LCD method of manufacture, since the liquid crystal is liquid and it does ultimately move to become a uniform layer between to substantially parallel substrates. Also, it is not at all clear [not at all enabled] how the height of the sealant around the perimeter has anything at all to do with movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates. The height difference seems only relevant to liquid crystal movement during completed LCD operation.

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Please again note that Applicant's specification does not support the step of movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates. Examiner considered specification [0052] and [0056], but must rely on ordinary skill in the art to glean movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates.

As to claim 2, Von Gutfeld, as combined above, teaches that the sealant includes a material hardened by ultraviolet ray (col. 4, lines 1-4).

As to claim 4 Liu, as combined above, teaches a method further comprising forming electric field inducing slits, 302 and 303 (Applicant's windows), in the pixel electrode, 306~308.

As to claim 5, Liu, as combined above, teaches in Figure 2 a method wherein the electric field inducing window has a slit shape.

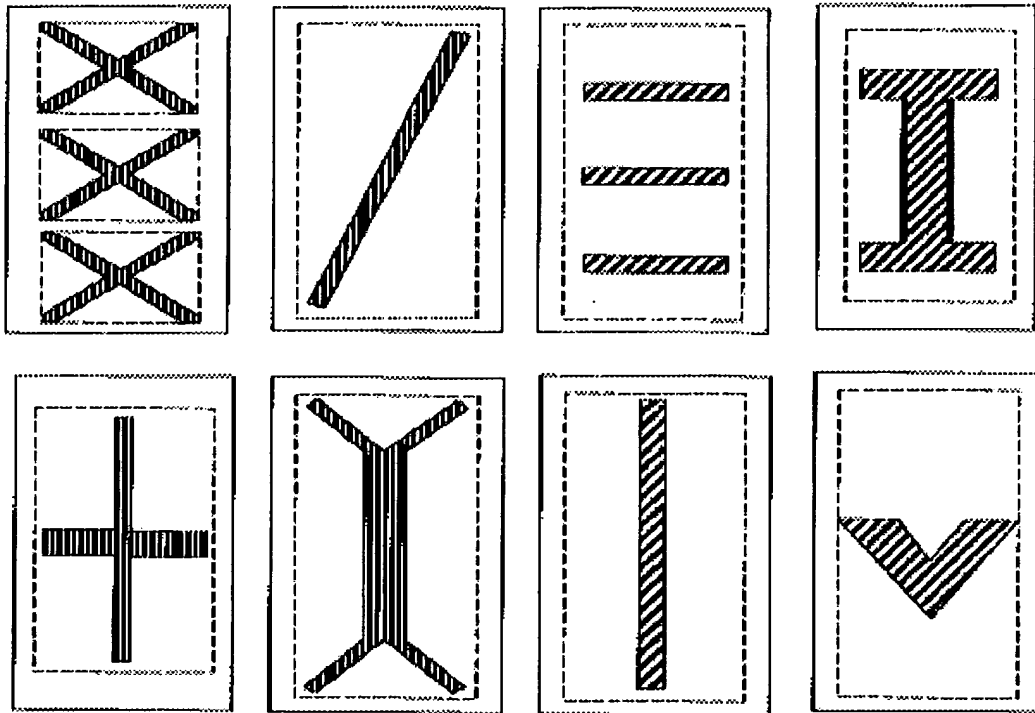


FIG. 2

As to claim 9, Liu, as combined above, teaches Prior Art in Figure 1 that shows dielectric frames drive the liquid crystal in various directions.

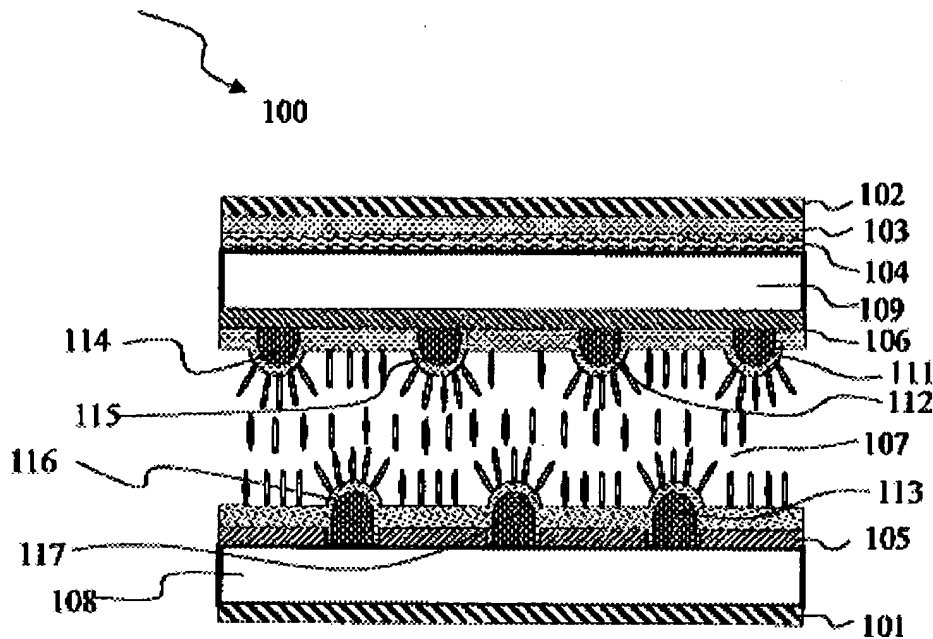


FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

As to claim 12, Oh, as combined above, discloses a method further comprising forming a common electrode on the second substrate (required element, not shown).

As to claim 13, Liu, as combined above, teaches a method wherein the dielectric frame, 409, is formed on the common electrode, 403 (Figure 5).

As to claim 14, Liu, as combined above, teaches a method further comprising forming an alignment layer, 313 and 407, on the first and second substrates (Figure 5).

4. Claims 11 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld, as applied to claims above, in view of Kishimoto et al (Kishimoto) USPAT 6,515,718 B1.

As to claims 11 and 20, Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld disclose the method above.

Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld do not explicitly disclose specific heights of dielectric structures with respect to seal heights wherein a height difference between the sealant and the dielectric frame is more than 1 μm or wherein the first height is a range of 1-2 μm and the second height is in a range of 5-8 μm .

Please note the motivations for establishing cell gap (and correspondingly seal height) were well known in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and include optimization of voltage required, retarder value of liquid crystal layer, and control of liquid crystal mode or configuration.

Kishimoto discloses the motivation to optimize the height of a dielectric structure is to account for the relative dielectric constants of the respective components (col. 18, lines 21-23). In other words, the height is made sufficient to achieve the desired dielectric effect given the relative dielectric strength of the material used.

Kishimoto is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to optimize the results effective variables of

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relative dielectric frame height and seal height to achieve the desired dielectric effect given the relative dielectric strength of the material used.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld with the specific heights of dielectric structures with respect to seal heights wherein a height difference between the sealant and the dielectric frame is more than 1 μm or wherein the first height is a range of 1-2 μm and the second height is in a range of 5-8 μm of Kishimoto to achieve the desired dielectric effect given the relative dielectric strength of the material used (MPEP 2144.05, II, B).

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld, as applied to claims above, in view of Tanaka et al (Tanaka) USPAT 6,603,528 B1.

As to claim 15, Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld disclose the method of claim 14.

Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld do not explicitly disclose a method wherein the alignment layer is selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyamide, polyvinyl alcohol, polyamic acid, and silicon oxide.

Tanaka teaches the use of polyimide as an art recognized material suitable for the intended purpose of forming an alignment film for liquid crystal displays (col. 9, lines 5-21).

Tanaka is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to use polyimide as an art recognized material suitable for the intended purpose of forming an alignment film for liquid crystal displays.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld with the polyimide alignment layer of Tanaka as an art recognized material suitable for the intended purpose of forming an alignment film for liquid crystal displays (MPEP 2144.07).

6. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld, as applied to claims above, in view of Kim et al (Kim) USPAT 6,100,953.

As to claims 17-19, Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld disclose the method of claim 14.

Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld do not explicitly disclose a method comprising formation of a phase difference film, negative uniaxial, or negative biaxial.

Kim teaches the use of negative uniaxial and negative biaxial phase compensation films (Applicant's phase difference films) as suitable means of improving viewing angle performance (col. 5, line 66, through col. 6, line 12).

Kim is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add negative uniaxial and negative biaxial phase difference films as suitable means of improving viewing angle performance.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Oh, Liu, and Von Gutfeld with the negative uniaxial and negative biaxial phase difference films of Kim as suitable means of improving viewing angle performance.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 13 October 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's ONLY arguments are as follows:

(1) Applied prior art does not teach the claimed "wherein the height difference between the sealant structure and dielectric frame makes the dispensed liquid crystal move and uniformly distributed on the first substrate".

(2) Dependent claims are allowable because the independent claim is allowable.

Examiner's responses to Applicant's ONLY arguments are as follows:

(1) It is respectfully pointed out that Applicant does not teach the newly claimed "wherein the height difference between the sealant structure and dielectric frame makes the dispensed liquid crystal move and uniformly distributed on the first substrate".

Examiner considers newly added limitations "wherein the height difference between the sealant structure and dielectric frame allows [Applicant's makes] the dispensed liquid crystal to move and uniformly distributed on the first substrate" are met by any known LCD method of manufacture, since the liquid crystal is liquid and it does ultimately move to become a uniform layer between to substantially parallel substrates. Also, it is not at all clear [not at all enabled] how the height of the sealant around the perimeter has anything at all to do with movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates. The height difference seems only relevant to liquid crystal movement during completed LCD operation.

Please again note that Applicant's specification does not support the step of movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates. Examiner considered specification [0052] and [0056], but must rely on ordinary skill in the art to glean movement of the liquid crystal subsequent to dispensing and prior to mating the substrates. Applicant may add subject matter to the specification based upon ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made, but of course, that would not allow said subject matter to form a basis for allowability.

(2) In so far as Applicant has not argued rationale for rejection of the dependent claims Applicant has thereby acquiesced.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy L. Rude whose telephone number is (571) 272-2301. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank G. Font can be reached on (571) 272-2415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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